

IN RECOGNITION OF AMELIA  
EARHART ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, January 31, 2006*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Amelia Earhart Elementary School, in Alameda, California, on being named a 2005–2006 National Blue Ribbon School.

Amelia Earhart Elementary School has been serving students in the Bay Farm Island community of Alameda, California, since 1979. The mission of the school is to inspire academic excellence, a passion for learning and respect for self and community.

Amelia Earhart Elementary school was named a California Distinguished School in 2004 by the California Department of Education and a National “No Child Left Behind” Blue Ribbon School in 2005.

The teachers, staff, administration, parents and community members work together to create a culture at the school that promotes a dynamic school-wide vision of academic success for all students.

Amelia Earhart teachers, staff and administrators collaborate to use student data to drive informed decisions about instruction and provide a quality educational setting where all children can learn and excel.

Amelia Earhart Elementary School is a national model of excellence and an outstanding example of the ideal that all students should have an equal educational opportunity in a supportive environment and that none should be forgotten.

I join in congratulating Amelia Earhart Elementary School for its commitment to excellence, which has earned the school the well-deserved, nationally recognized, Blue Ribbon School honor.

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL  
OF SUSTAINED FILIPINO IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, January 31, 2006*

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of Con. Res. 218 and join my colleagues and the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus in recognizing the upcoming centennial celebration of sustained Filipino immigration to the United States. For over a century now, Filipino Americans have been a vibrant part of the American story, adding to our great diversity and contributing to the success of our country.

Since the first small group of Filipino immigrants arrived in 1906 to work in the sugar plantations of Hawaii, Filipino Americans have been an important part of our country's history. Indeed, their story of struggle and success is the story of America, whether as migrant laborers working in the fields of California, or as soldiers fighting for freedom and democracy in every major conflict of the past century. One hundred years later, the Filipino American community is now over 2 million strong and the second largest Asian Pacific Islander American community in our country.

In addition, this centennial also celebrates the strong bond and friendship that the United States and the Philippines have shared for over 100 years. From the period of American governance starting in 1898 and independence in 1946, the Philippines have proven to be one of our most enduring and important allies. Today, that bond has been strengthened through sustained immigration where the exchange of ideas and cultural experiences has added to our diverse landscape.

I cannot stress enough the enormous contributions of Filipino Americans, especially all those who have served with great distinction in our Armed Services. That is why, as we celebrate this centennial, it is so important to recognize and honor the service of those Filipino veterans who served honorably during World War II. The United States made a promise to these veterans and I will continue to fight to fully restore their benefits that are 6 decades overdue.

Filipino Americans are the second most populous Asian American community in my district of San Francisco, and I am proud to represent this vibrant and active community in Congress. I look forward to commemorating the contributions of Filipino Americans and advancing the issues of the community throughout the upcoming centennial year.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DR.  
ROBERT SANDERS

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, January 31, 2006*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Dr. Robert Sanders, a generous man who dedicated his life to keeping our children safe. Dr. Sanders passed away earlier this month.

Dr. Sanders wore many hats in my hometown of Murfreesboro, where he resided. He was a husband, father, farmer and pediatrician. He served as Director of the Rutherford County Health Department from 1969 to 1991 and served as the county's medical examiner from 1983 to 1999.

As a pediatrician, Dr. Sanders cared for thousands of Murfreesboro's children. As an advocate for child safety restraints in vehicles, he saved the lives of countless more. Because of Dr. Sanders' tireless efforts, Tennessee became the first State in the Nation to pass a law requiring children in vehicles to be restrained in safety seats. Every other State in the country eventually followed Tennessee's lead.

Even after the passage of that law in 1977, Dr. Sanders kept working to keep children safe while riding in vehicles. His efforts led to a state seat belt law and loaner programs to help low-income families acquire child-restraint seats.

The Tennessee Medical Association, Tennessee Public Health Association and Tennessee Pediatric Society all have honored Dr. Sanders for his great service.

Although Dr. Sanders' dedication to a noble cause will benefit children for generations to come, I know he will be deeply missed by his family, his friends and countless Middle Tennesseans like me.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF K.  
LARRY STORRS ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

**HON. JIM KOLBE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, January 31, 2006*

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to a dedicated public servant at the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. Dr. K. Larry Storrs is retiring from CRS after more than 30 years of service to Congress and the Nation. This length of public service is not only a credit to Dr. Storrs, but also a demonstration of the dedication that he and many others at the Congressional Research Service bring to support our work in Congress.

Hailing from the small farm town of American Fork, Utah, Dr. Storrs first became interested in politics and public policy through his participation in debate and student government in high school and college. For 2½ years he was a missionary in Brazil, beginning his life-long involvement with Latin America. After returning from Brazil, he completed his undergraduate studies at Brigham Young University majoring in political science and won a fellowship funded by the National Defense Education Act to support his doctoral studies in government and Latin American studies at Cornell University. Newly married, he returned to Brazil in the mid-1960s to research his dissertation on Brazil's foreign policy. Before joining the Library of Congress, Dr. Storrs taught for 8 years at Vassar College and the George Washington University, focusing on Latin American politics and U.S.-Latin American relations. His love of teaching ensured that he would continue teaching part-time during his public service career, including at George Washington University, American University, the Foreign Service Institute, and National Defense University. He has continued to teach me and many other Members of Congress about Latin America.

Dr. Storrs began work with CRS in 1975 as analyst in Latin American affairs and was later promoted to specialist. During his career, he has written almost 400 memoranda and reports for Members of Congress and congressional committees, organized numerous seminars, and provided thousands of briefings to congressional staff on Latin American policy issues. Until the late 1970s, Dr. Storrs worked primarily on issues in U.S. relations with Chile and Panama. On Chile, he helped support the hearings on the role of the Central Intelligence Agency in foreign policy. He also provided extensive support to the Senate during the Panama Canal Treaties debate and to both houses during consideration of the legislation creating the Panama Canal Commission that operated the Canal until the end of 1999. In the 1980s and 1990s, Dr. Storrs wrote extensively on several controversial issues related to Central America and the Caribbean: congressional conditions on military aid to El Salvador and Guatemala; congressional prohibitions on covert assistance to the contras in Nicaragua; the recommendations of the bipartisan Kissinger Commission on Central America; and enactment of the Caribbean Basin Initiative.